

Association of the United States Army (AUSA)

- Voice for the Army***
- Support for the
Soldier***



Agenda



- ◆ ***The Army***
- ◆ ***AUSA: Who We Are***
- ◆ ***AUSA: The Way Ahead***

The Army



www.ausa.org



The Army



The U.S. Army

- ◆ ***225 Years of Service and Leadership***
- ◆ ***8th Largest Army in the World***
- ◆ ***Composed of Active Army, Army National Guard, Army Reserve, and Department of the Army Civilians***
- ◆ ***\$70.8 billion budget submitted to Congress (Fiscal Year 2001)***



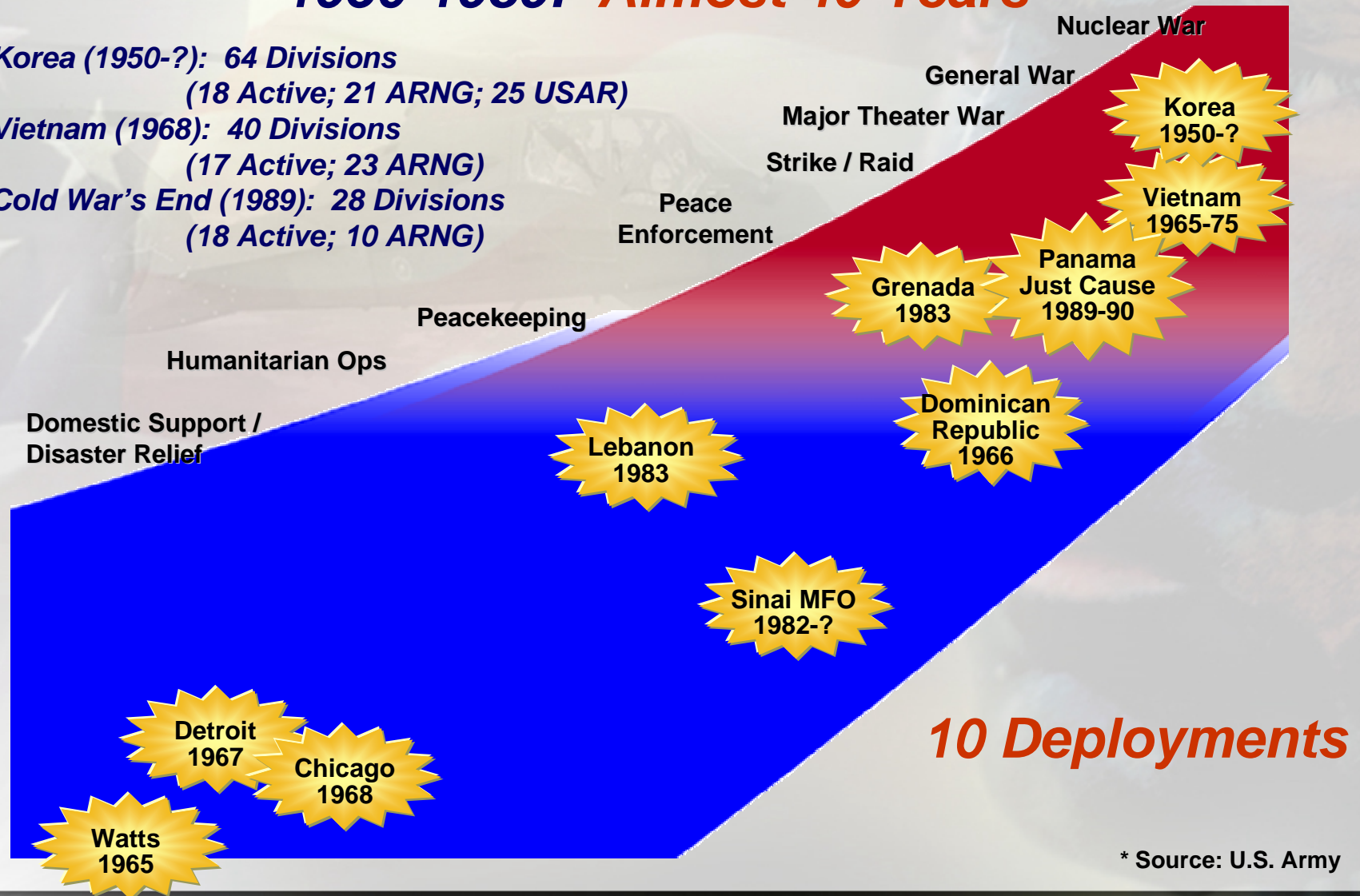


The Geostrategic Environment



1950-1989: *Almost 40 Years*

Korea (1950-?): 64 Divisions
(18 Active; 21 ARNG; 25 USAR)
Vietnam (1968): 40 Divisions
(17 Active; 23 ARNG)
Cold War's End (1989): 28 Divisions
(18 Active; 10 ARNG)



* Source: U.S. Army



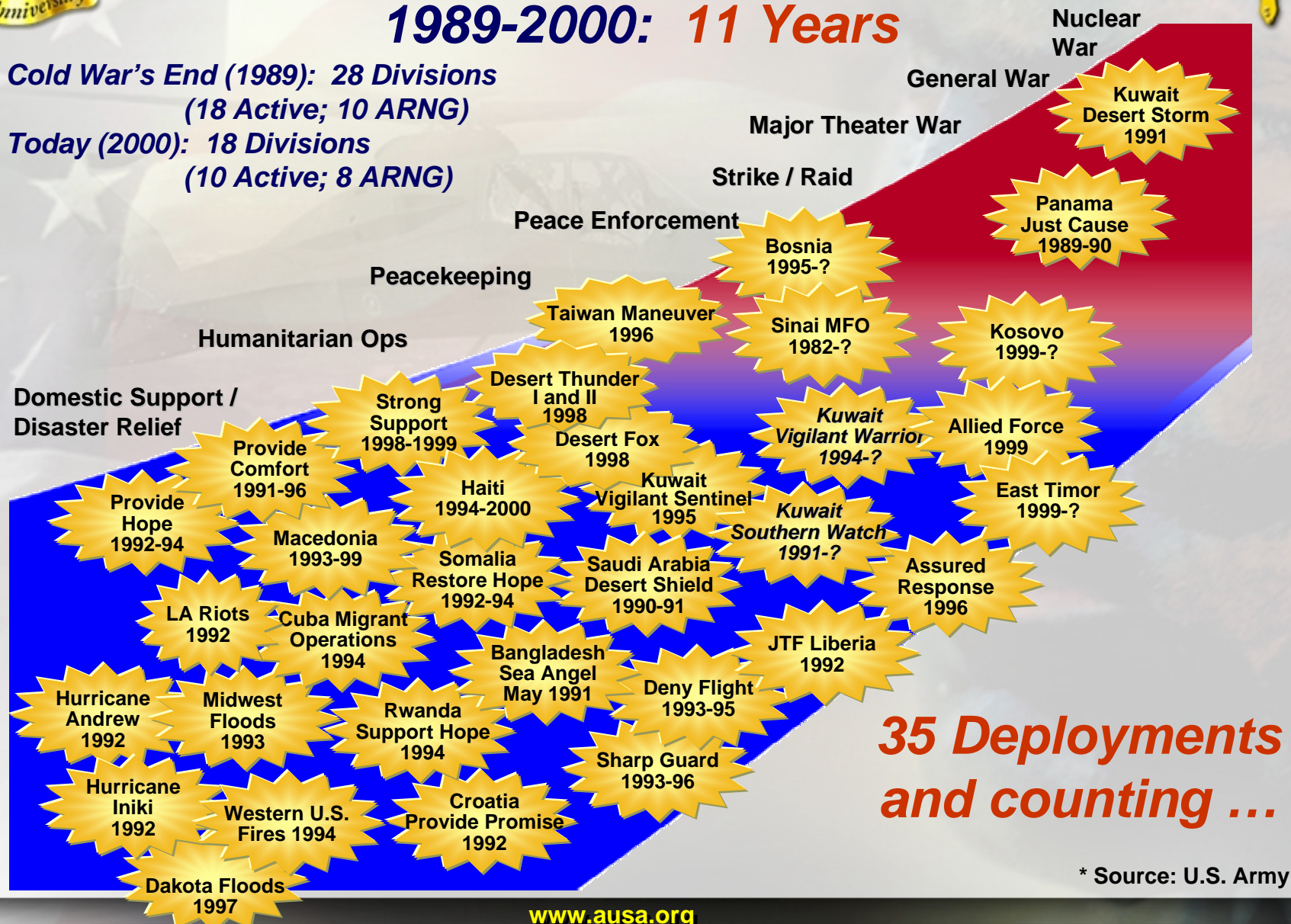
The Geostrategic Environment



1989-2000: 11 Years

Cold War's End (1989): 28 Divisions
(18 Active; 10 ARNG)

Today (2000): 18 Divisions
(10 Active; 8 ARNG)



35 Deployments and counting ...

* Source: U.S. Army

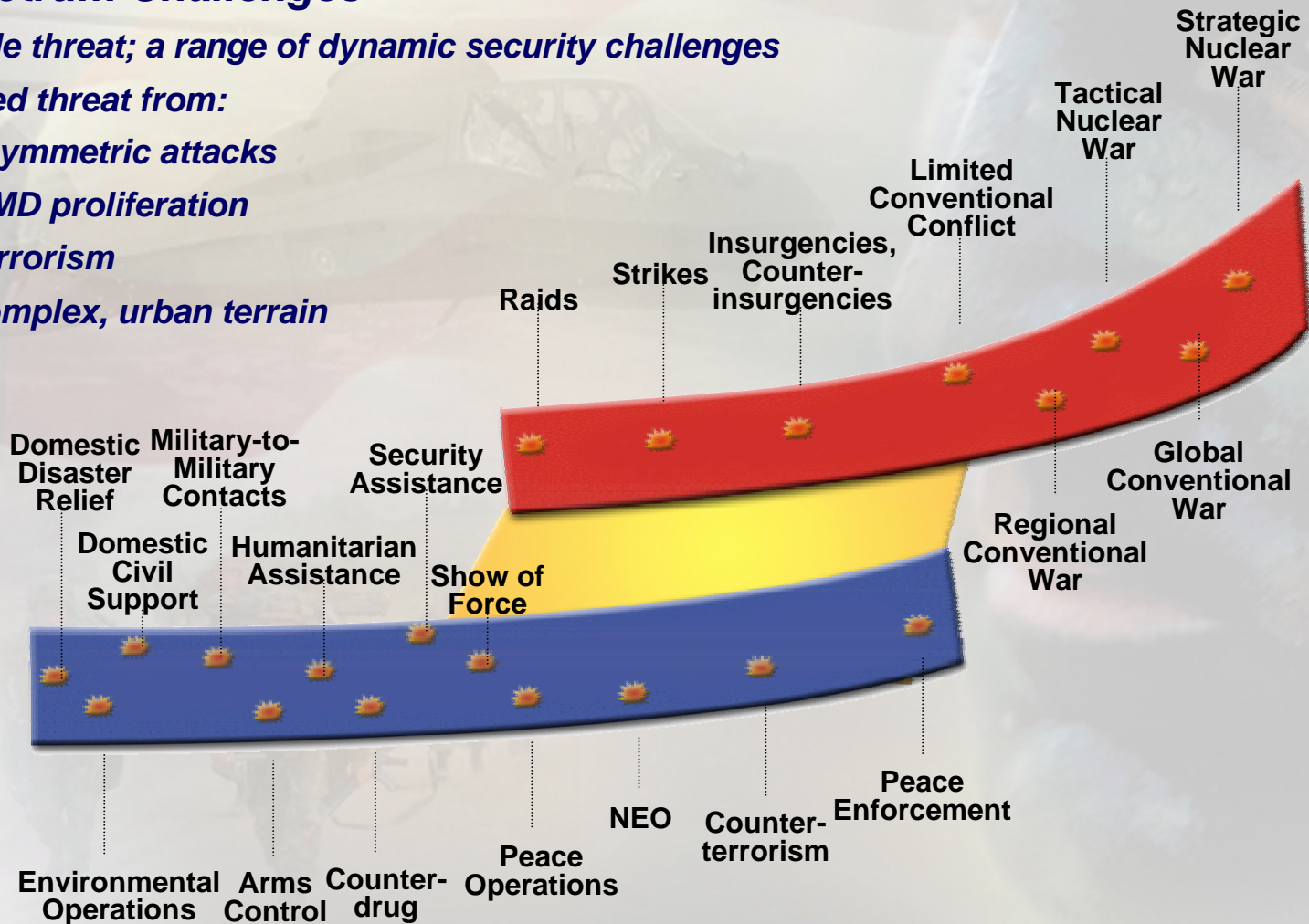


21st Century Security Requirements



Full Spectrum Challenges

- *No single threat; a range of dynamic security challenges*
- *Increased threat from:*
 - *Asymmetric attacks*
 - *WMD proliferation*
 - *Terrorism*
 - *Complex, urban terrain*



* Source: U.S. Army



Army Force Composition Today



	<u>AC</u>	<u>ARNG</u>	<u>USAR</u>	<u>Total</u>
1989	770K	457K	319K	1,546K
2000	480K	350K	205K	1,035K

33%
Reduction
Since 1989

- ♦ *About 54% of The Army is in the reserve components.*
- ♦ *Approximately 70% of the Army's Combat Support (signal, military intelligence, etc.) and Combat Service Support (quartermaster, transportation, etc.) force structure is in the RC.*

* Source: U.S. Army



The Army



Has been in **continuous transformation** to remain relevant in an ever-changing strategic environment

Yesterday

Cold War Army

- Forward Deployed Strategy
- Very Focused Mission
- Threat-based
- 20th Century Technology
- Longer Planning Horizon

Today

Power-Projection Army

- CONUS-based
- Power-Projection Strategy
- Power-Projection Capabilities
- Broad Range of Missions
- Severely Constrained Resources
- Shorter Planning Horizon

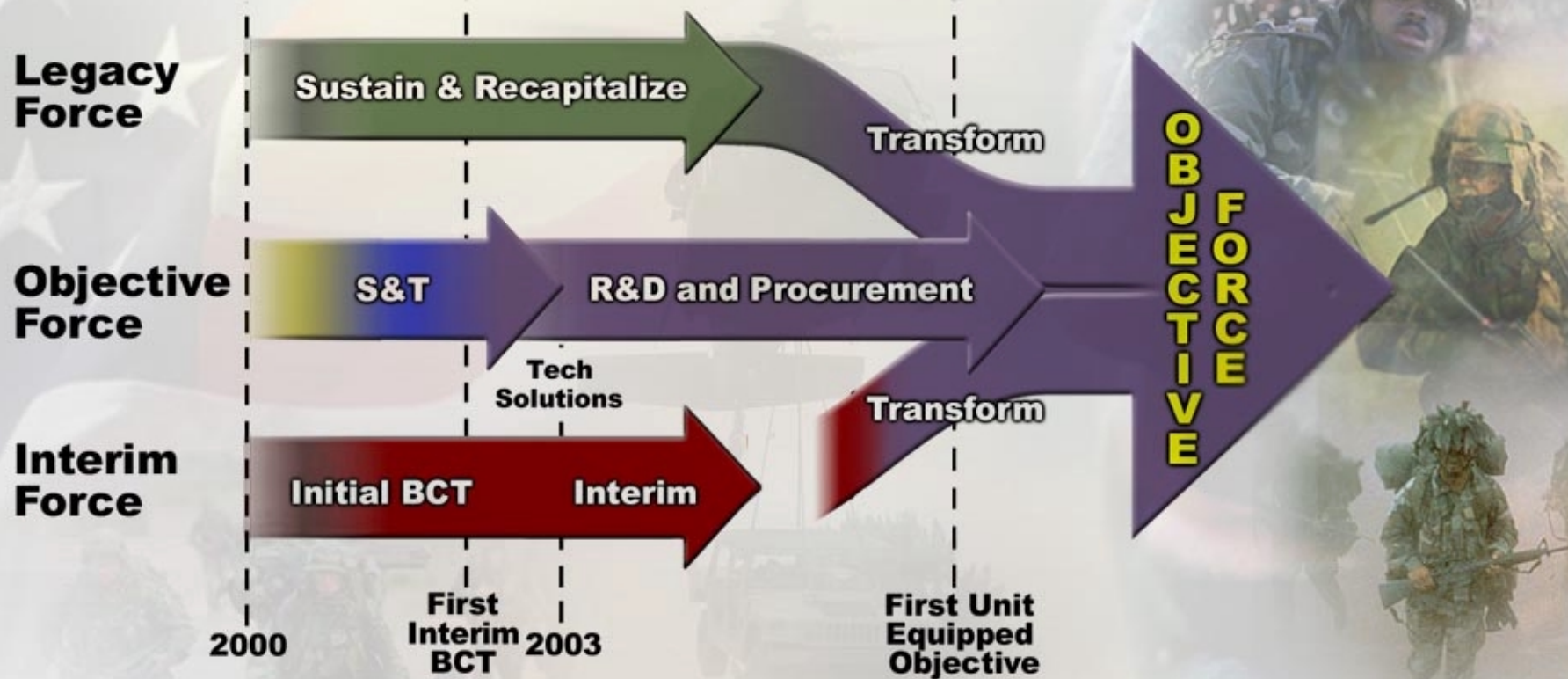
Tomorrow

Objective Force

- Flexible Engagement Strategy
- 21st Century Technology
- Knowledge- and Capabilities-Based
- Split-Based Operations
- Improved Lethality, Survivability, and Tempo
- Shared Situational Awareness
- Real-time Information



Army Transformation



*Responsive, Deployable, Agile, Versatile, Lethal,
Survivable, Sustainable*

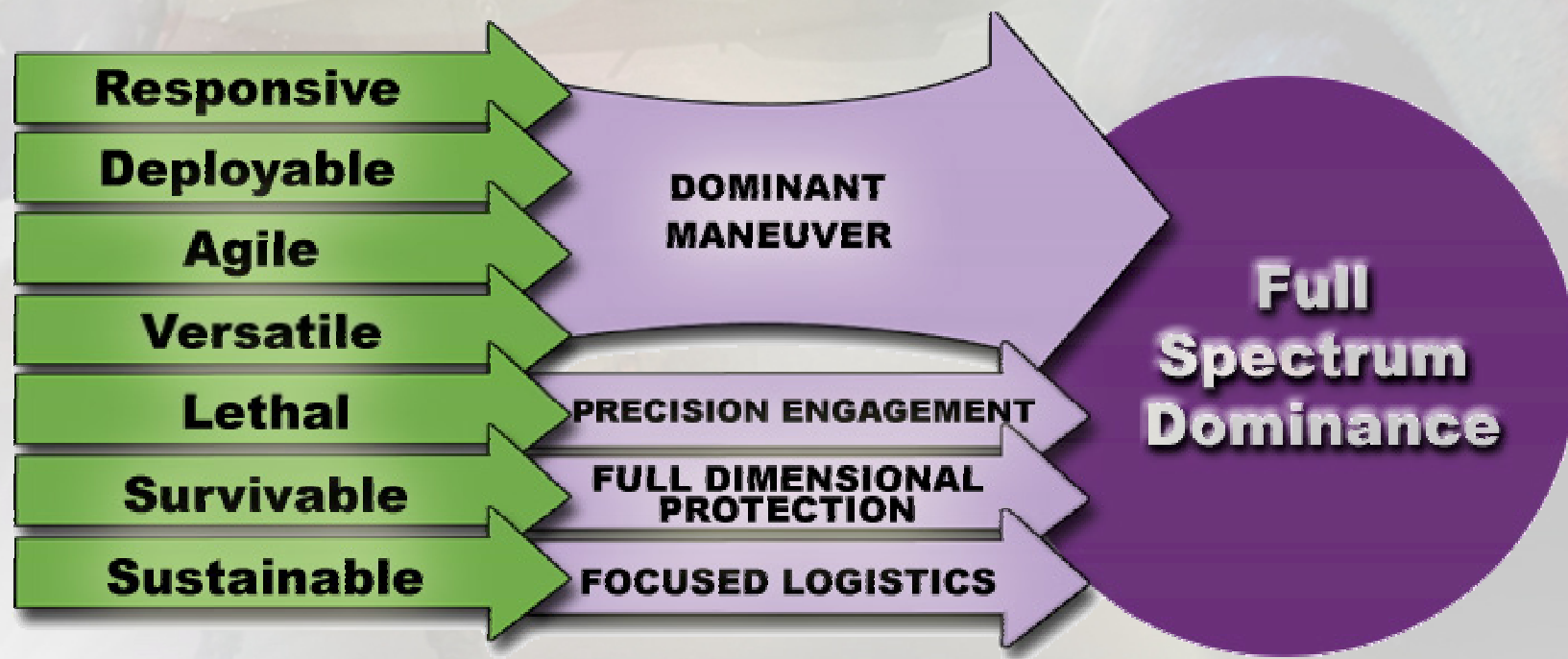
* Source: U.S. Army



Objective Force Characteristics



- ***A Combat-Ready Brigade in 96 Hours***
- ***A Division in 120 Hours***
- ***Five Divisions in 30 Days***



* Source: U.S. Army

AUSA: ***Who We Are***





Association of the United States Army (AUSA)



AUSA is

- ◆ ***A private, nonprofit, professional, educational association***
- ◆ ***More than 100,000 individual, business and organization members***
- ◆ ***Dedicated to a strong defense, with special emphasis on landpower and the essential role of the U.S. Army***
- ◆ ***The only professional organization uniquely supporting the needs and interests of all components of The Army, Department of the Army civilians, retirees, and family members***





AUSA Mission



- ◆ *Being the voice for all components of “The Army”—**AUSA Speaks Out***
- ◆ *Fostering public support of the Army’s role in National Security—**Why an Army?***
- ◆ *Providing professional education and information programs and material—**Torchbearer Campaign***



AUSA Roles



- ◆ ***Voice for the Army***
- ◆ ***Support for the Soldier – Grass Roots***
- ◆ ***Educational Association***
- ◆ ***A Forum for Discussion of Critical National Security Issues***



Voice for The Army



- ◆ ***Letters to the Secretary of Defense (SECDEF)***
 - Drawdown, Budget, TRICARE
- ◆ ***Letters to Congress***
 - TRICARE, Pay Gap 2006, Emergency Supplemental
- ◆ ***Meetings with Key Personnel***
 - Chairman, Joint Chief of Staff (CJCS), Deputy Secretary of Defense (DEPSECDEF), Secretary of the Army (SECARMY)
- ◆ ***Op-Eds and Letters to Editors***
 - Surplus, Budget, Soldiering, Transformation
- ◆ ***Institute of Land Warfare (ILW) Breakfasts***
- ◆ ***Quadrennial Defense Review (QDR) and Budget Analyses***



Educational Outreach



- ◆ ***ARMY Magazine***
- ◆ ***AUSA News***
- ◆ **Background Briefs**
- ◆ **Defense Reports**
- ◆ **Landpower Essays**
- ◆ **Land Warfare Papers**
- ◆ ***NCO Notes***
- ◆ **Special Reports**
- ◆ **Newsletters**
- ◆ **Torchbearer Reports**
- ◆ **Symposiums**
- ◆ ***Washington Update***



Support to The Soldier



- ♦ **Scholarships**
 - *National, Local*
- ♦ **Military Child Education Coalition (MCEC)**
- ♦ **Health Care**
 - *Special Report on reforming TRICARE*
- ♦ **Birthday Ball**
- ♦ **Army Family Action Plan (AFAP)**
 - *An advocate for Army families*
- ♦ **Better Opportunity For Single Soldiers (BOSS)**
 - *Support for this forum to improve quality of life*
- ♦ **Community/ Chapter Events**
- ♦ **Best Ranger**
- ♦ **Pay Action**
 - *4.8% Pay Raise, Redux, Dual Compensation*
- ♦ **Full-Time Manning**
- ♦ **ROTC**
- ♦ **JROTC**
- ♦ **Army Ten-Miler**
- ♦ **LEGISLINK**
 - *Contacting Congress through the AUSA website*

AUSA: ***The Way Ahead***





Critical Issues



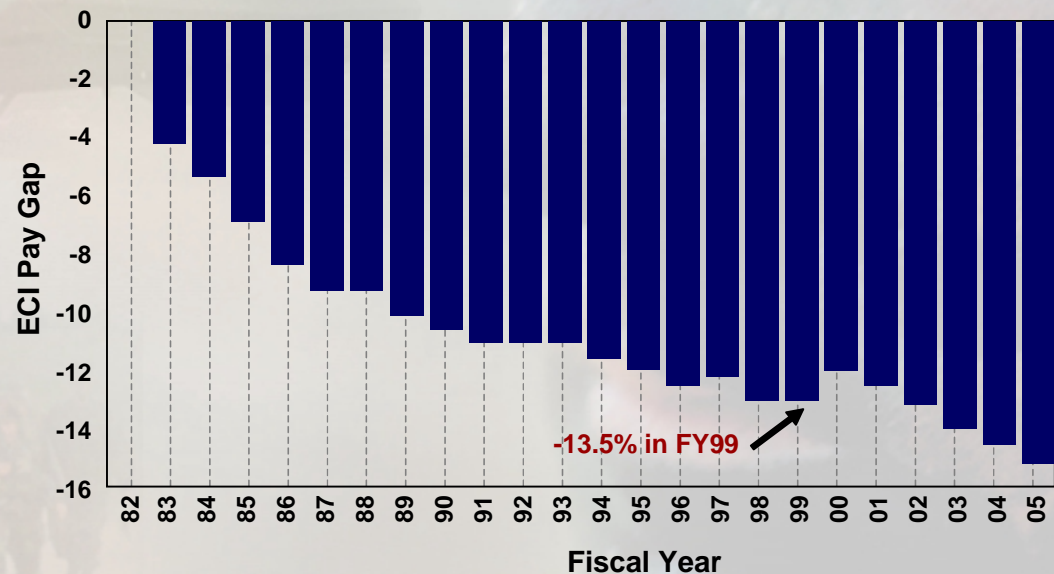
- ◆ ***The Pay Gap***
- ◆ ***The Army Underresourced***
- ◆ ***The Army Overcommitted***
- ◆ ***Defense Health Care***



The Pay Gap



- ♦ **Military pay has not achieved general comparability with private-sector pay since 1982.**
- ♦ **Military pay now lags 13.5 percent behind.**
- ♦ **The current pay raise formula will not correct the problem before 2026.**
- ♦ **Congress must commit to putting this problem behind us *by 2006*.**



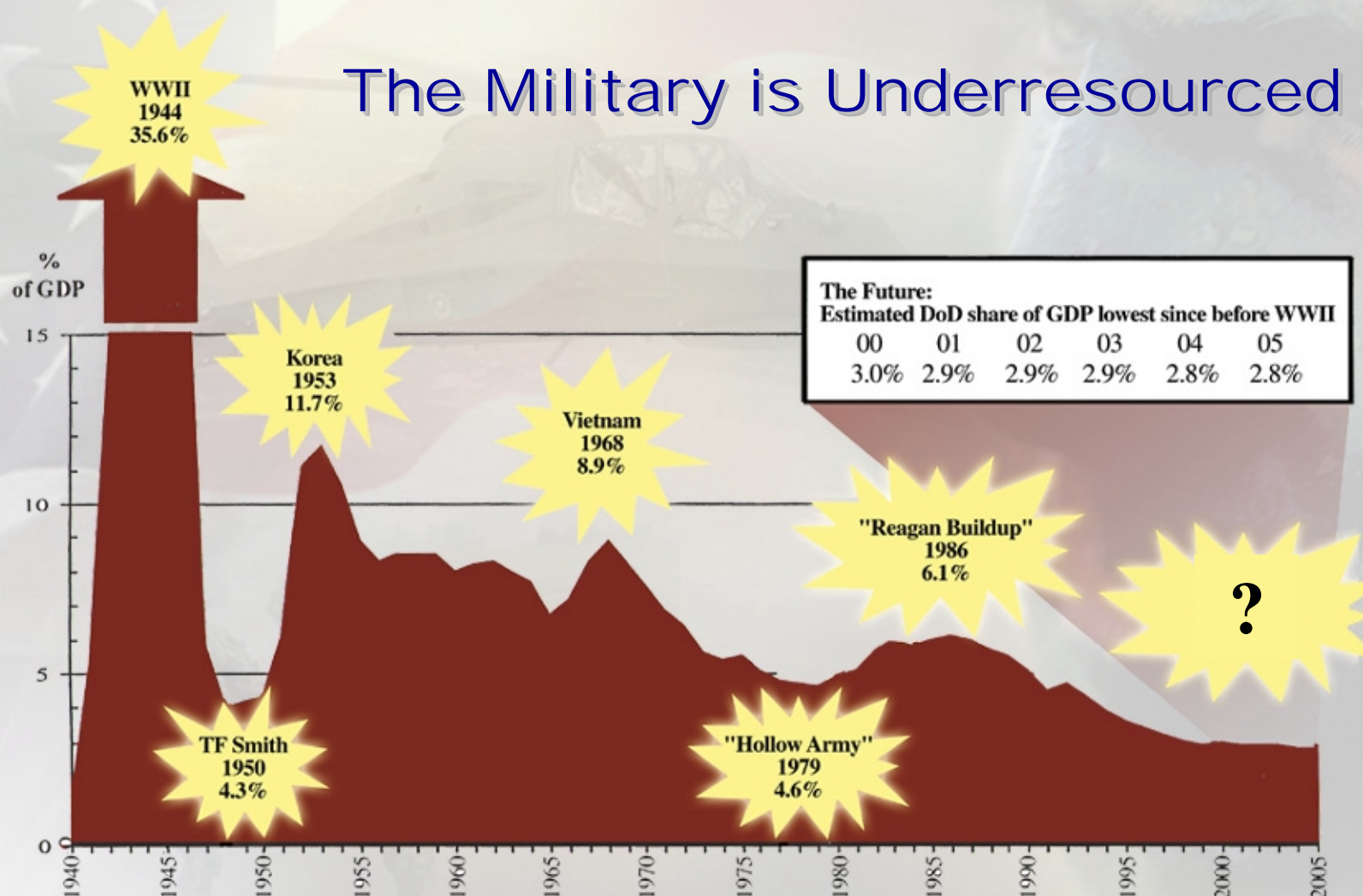
Ongoing Pay Gap



Department of Defense Budget as a Percentage of GDP (1940-2005)



The Military is Underresourced



Defense must receive a greater share of the federal budget: up from 2.8 percent to 3.5-4 percent



The Army Underresourced



- ♦ **The Army faces a 1.7 percent decline in buying power in the FY01 budget submission.**
- ♦ **Since Fiscal Year 1989, Army modernization funding has declined by more than 40 percent.**
- ♦ **70 percent of the weapons and equipment for the Army of 2015-2020 is currently in use.**
- ♦ **The Army doesn't have the funds to transform itself.**

Army Share of DoD Budget

Army Share of
FY00 Budget (%)



Army Share of
FY01 Budget (%)



**Army Lacks \$7.5 Billion
for Kosovo Mission**

**The Army's share of the defense budget
must increase to over 25 percent.**



The Army Overcommitted



- ◆ *More than 140,000 Army personnel are forward stationed or deployed.*
- ◆ *300 separate missions in 70 countries: a 300% increase in major Army operations.*
- ◆ *Since 1989, the average frequency of Army contingency operations is up from one every four years to one every 14 weeks.*
- ◆ *The Army is over 1/3 smaller than it was in 1989.*



The Army is Doing More With Less



The Army Overcommitted



- ♦ *Army National Guard and Army Reserve contribute about 13 percent of the soldiers deployed.*
- ♦ *Reservists logged 1,780,000 man-days in 64 countries in FY 1999.*



Full-time manning and Employer Support of the Guard and Reserve (ESGR) are critical—there is no room for more cuts in endstrength.



Defense Health Care



“While servicemembers and their families are normally very pleased with the care that they receive once they enter into the system ... they are very frustrated with TRICARE as a system. It is quite frankly immensely complex, administratively confusing and not very customer friendly. Our servicemembers and their families deserve better.”

*General Henry Shelton, USA
Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff,
in testimony to the Senate Armed Services
Committee, February 2000*

The Defense Health Program is over \$6.1 billion underfunded.



“Big Five” Civilian Medicare vs. Uniformed Services Coverage



Employer	Employer-subsidized Health Plan		Employer-paid Share of Premiums	Retiree Deductible Single/Family	Retiree Cost Share	Other Subsidized Coverage		
	Retiree	Family				Prescription	Dental	Vision
Federal Gov't (military)	No	No	Zero	100% not * covered by Medicare	100% not* covered by Medicare	No	No	No
Federal Gov't (civilians)	Yes	Yes	72%	Depends on plan; often waived	Nominal; depends on plan	Yes	Yes	Yes
GM	Yes	Yes	80%	\$600	Zero	Yes	Yes	Yes
Ford	Yes	Yes	100%	\$250	20% of visits: \$500 out-of-pocket-cap for all others	Yes	Yes	Yes
IBM	Yes	Yes	100%	\$250(340 hospital)	20% outpatient 0% inpatient)	Yes	Yes	Yes
Exxon	Yes	Yes	95%	\$500	20% copayment; \$2500 out-of-pocket cap	Yes	Yes	Yes

* Some get space-available care in military facilities: civilian plans cover all retirees.

Source: Department of Defense



Health Care Fixes



Congress and DoD must:

- ◆ ***Fund the program they created***
- ◆ ***Sustain the high quality of health care professionals currently in the force***
- ◆ ***Increase accessibility for all to whom health care was promised—including service members from all components, retirees of all ages, and their families***





AUSA Speaks Out



Your Army Is:

OVERCOMMITTED



UNDERPAID



UNDERRESOURCED

***Additional Funding is Needed to Balance Near-Term
Readiness with Modernization and Transformation***



AUSA Speaks Out



Working with Congress

AUSA has fought successfully to include the following provisions in the FY 2001 Defense Authorization Bill:

- ◆ ***3.7 percent pay raise***
- ◆ ***Extend TRICARE Prime Remote to family members***
- ◆ ***Eliminate Copayments for all active duty family members under TRICARE Prime***
- ◆ ***Reduce the maximum out-of-pocket medical expenses from \$7500 to \$3000 per family***
- ◆ ***Implement full prescription drug benefits***
- ◆ ***Extend health care demonstration programs***
- ◆ ***Reduce out-of-pocket housing costs***
- ◆ ***Implement the Thrift Savings Plan for servicemembers***



The Army Needs Your Help



- ◆ ***Be An Ambassador For Our Army with:***
 - ***Congress***
 - ***Private Sector***
- ◆ ***Spread the Word***
- ◆ ***Provide Feedback and Ideas***
- ◆ ***Foster Public Support of The Army's Role In National Security***



As long as people live on land—as long as they travel, build homes, draw resources, establish governments and practice their faiths on land—land forces will remain the strategically decisive element of U.S. National Security.

Association of the United States Army (AUSA)

***Torchbearers For
The Army:
The Nation's
Strategic Force***

